

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 34

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:
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Bello Horizonte:
Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado:
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Official Directory

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 75. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. and at Fabrica Carillon, Sundays, at 1 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDREHEIMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de São Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marçal Pedreira, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eichenlohr, German Physician. Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

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Enéas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresa n. 20 A—S. Paulo.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 10 a 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—J. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 38, Rua da Quitanda, 4th floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary. R. A. W. Sloan Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—It is said that the recent inundations in Valparaíso destroyed 800 houses.

—The Peruvian congress has concluded its count of the votes cast at the last presidential election and has declared engineer Eduardo Romo elected president, and Srs. Isaac Aisandra and Federico Bressani vice-presidents.

—During a violent storm of the past week in Chili a bridge over Rio Mapocho collapsed, on the 14th, just when a passenger train was crossing, and 50 persons were drowned. Only three passengers escaped.

—The Valparaíso municipality continues to be the crying scandal of the day, the most recent phase of the corporation proceedings being accusations of peculation made by the members against each other.—*Chilian Times*.

—Further news from central and southern Chili show that the prejudices from recent storms are greater than at first reported. The crops, cattle, improvements, dwellings, etc., of farmers, have been very generally damaged, and in many cases irretrievably lost.

—In May the Chilean customs receipts amounted to \$5,093,729.34 as compared with \$3,883,136.53 in the corresponding month of 1898. The receipts in the first five months of the current year amounted to \$25,647,471.41 cents, or \$2,149,729.93 in excess of the receipts in the corresponding period of 1898.

—There has just been promulgated an act of congress empowering the President of the republic to use 300,000 dols. in opening state penitentiaries (Montes de Pieté) in Santiago. The organization and management of the establishments are confided to the charities board. This is an experiment which will be watched with interest.—*Chilian Times*, July 19.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine training-school ship *Sarmiento* has been reported from Yokohama, all well.

—It is announced that the Argentine government will sell the Andine railway for six millions of pounds.

—The visits to arriving steamers could not be made at Buenos Aires on the 19th because of the temporal raging there.

—The July customs receipts at Montevideo amounted to \$64,550.52, which shows a large decrease from the same month of 1898, but a small increase over that of 1897.

—The heavy storms at the River Plate continued over a good part of the past week, the period of storm there corresponding to the period of oppressive heat here in Rio.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th says that it is calculated that eleven millions of economies must be voted in order to reduce the taxes on bagging, woolen textiles, paper, etc., by ten millions.

—One of the Buenos Aires illustrated papers has pictured the mugs of some of our colleagues of the Rio daily press. Of course this does not imply that it is a return for the photos sent us from Buenos Aires.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 13th says that Dr. Carlos Pellegrini has presented to the minister of finance his plan for improving the economic situation in that country. It is said to be a very complicated scheme.

—The July returns of the British Hospital at Montevideo show that 10 patients remained over from June, 27 were admitted during the month, 24 were discharged, one died and 12 were under treatment at close of the month.

—On the 15th the Argentine sanitary authorities decreed quarantine against arrivals from Portuguese ports, and Brazil and Uruguay were invited to enter into an accord on the subject. The prospects are brighter for the lazaretto harpies.

—The *Prensa* of Buenos Aires calculates that there are 40,000 unemployed operatives in that city. And, it might be added, these poor people were suffering untold miseries while their President was away on a junketing excursion to Rio de Janeiro. It is no wonder there are socialists and anarchists.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 15th says that the health authorities there had adopted the same quarantine measures adopted at Buenos Aires. This was to be expected. When Montevideo fails to lay on a quarantine, however slight the pretext, then we shall consider that something serious has happened down there.

—Telegrams from Montevideo on the 15th inst. reported a heavy gale blowing in the port which had caused the wreck of a fishing boat and the loss of three of the crew. The roof of one of the suburban houses fell in and killed Mr. Bowles, an employé of the London & Brazilian Bank. The Rio Nigucte was also reported to have overflowed its banks.

—According to the *Telgrafo*, the official expenditure over the reception of General Roca was under \$10,000, which cannot be regarded as excessive. Under the Borda administration it would have been nearer \$100,000 and three-fifths of the money would have found its way into private or official pockets. The gala function at the Solis theatre cost \$4,700.—*Montevideo Times*.

—A woman in Córdoba gave birth to four children the other day, and this so scared the women who were attending to her, that they ran off to the *Asistencia Pública* for help, as they thought that she was going to give birth to more. Three of the children died shortly after birth.

—Oh, ha! ha! Alarming reports were spread in Buenos Aires about the 13th and 14th that several gentlemen of President Roca's suite were suffering from gastric derangements. Ha! ha! Well, it would not have been surprising. If the whole party is not laid up with some such derangement, it will be a miracle! They have been fed to repletion, and have been allowed no time for digestion.

—Alfred Rayson, a noted stock lifter, has been convicted at General Villegas, Argentina, of stealing within 2 years 906 sheep, 39 cattle, 22 horses and 14 pigs. He also clipped and sold the manes and tails of 200 horses on a single night, and was leader of a large gang of ruffians who are all at present under lock and key till some political judge lets them loose on the camps again.—*Montevideo Times*.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires state that the Welsh colony at Chubut has suffered severely by the recent great floods in the south. The capital Rawson and adjoining villages have all been wrecked, scarcely a house left standing, the bridges destroyed and the canals obliterated. The inhabitants have had to take to the hills, where they live in tents and huts, exposed to extreme cold. Some 6400 tons of wheat have been lost. They have sent a commission to appeal to the national government for assistance.—*Montevideo Times*.

—It is very depressing to learn that so much damage has been done by the floods of last month in the valley of the River Chubut. The Welsh colonists have suffered so much that every one hoped they would have a long course of uninterrupted prosperity by way of compensation. It will be very serious, indeed if the irrigation works which have cost so much are considerably damaged. The news which has come by the transport Santa Cruz is of course imperfect; and we can only hope that the damage will not turn out to have been so great as is at present feared.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The *London Globe* of the 16th inst., so says a telegram of that date, believes that the solution of the Argentine crisis is in the development of agriculture. It is. Every foreigner who knows the country knows that. Yet the Argentines themselves have not awakened to the fact. Handicapped as the frugal Italian farmer is by stiff rents, high grocery bills, low paper prices for his produce, if the locusts or drought have his crop, the government yet burdens him heavily with national, provincial and local taxes. The geese that lay golden eggs for the government are being put into the pot. Finally we will find them cooking the canary and grilling the goldfish. Taking the Italian immigration and emigration, into and out of Argentina to-day, the balance is almost even, which is bad for the country in the present and worse in the future.

—According to a Buenos Aires telegram of Wednesday, the Argentine senate has ratified the agreement for the settlement of the Entre Rios external debt. The agreement thus becomes law. The national government hands over to the provincial government in round figures \$14,000,000 of national four per cent. bonds. And in return the outstanding provincial external liabilities are to be cancelled. The amount of the national four per cent. will give the creditors of Entre Rios about 75 per cent. or 80 per cent. of their claims against the province. It is not possible to state the exact amount, because it is not yet possible to say what expenses will have to be paid. Moreover, it is to be recollected that there are different classes of bondholders, and that the respective rights of these will have to be decided by arbitration. Lord Rothschild, it will perhaps be recollected, has consented provisionally to act as arbitrator. Consequently, how much any particular loan will get cannot be stated.—*The Statist*, July 8.

—The U. S. cruiser *Nevark* arrived at Coquimbo on the 8th inst., and an invitation was sent from H. M. S. *Liffey* for the chief petty officers, petty officers and crew of that ship to come on board and spend a social evening or two with them. The invitation was gladly accepted and two very pleasant evenings were made, all tending to that one great and glorious object, the unity of the two nations. It would be difficult to have found a more hearty, honest, straightforward lot of fellows together, everything was carried on with the greatest harmony. The health of Her Majesty was drunk beside that of President McKinley amidst the most hearty cheering and musical honours. On the visitors leaving the *Liffey* the harbour resounded with their hearty cheers, everyone not only behaved but felt as brethren. On Thursday, the 13th, inst., the Americans, not to be outdone in courtesy by their British friends, entertained the *Liffey's* crew on shore at the Commercial Hotel, and it was a pleasant sight to see the representatives of the two nations with their varied uniforms marching arm in arm along the main street of Coquimbo. Everything had been done by the Americans for the comfort of their British guests and a right royal evening was spent amidst dancing, singing, and patriotic speeches.—*Chilian Times*, July 19.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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10, Rua da Alfandega

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Mbrks.

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(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
 (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 182.)

Draws on:

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realised do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

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 Mendoza and Paysonia.

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Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
 London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

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description of banking business.

THE RIO SPORTS.

When the first athletic sports were held in
 Rio last year, there was the attraction of no-
 body to account for the presence of so many of
 our people on the ground at Icaraí. The
 splendid spectacle of last year made every-
 body even more anxious to be present this
 year. They came, and they brought their
 friends, and the result was that the second
 sports were even a greater success than the
 first as far as the spectators were concerned,
 and fully equal to the standard of last year as
 regards the competitors. There was no need
 for the committee to erect a grand stand, as
 nature has provided them with one. Under
 the spreading mango trees on a natural bank
 which slopes to the field, all the spectators
 had a magnificent view of every event, and
 the committee, with excellent judgment, took
 care to so arrange events, like putting the
 weight, the water jump in the steep chairs on
 the top of the water, where those on the chairs
 the bank could see them without having to
 use field glasses. This was a great improve-
 ment on last year. The scene on the hill
 from the field was an exceedingly pretty one.
 The fresh faces of the ladies and the bright
 colors of their dresses stood out prominently
 against the dark green background of the hill.
 Two or three amateur photographers took
 snapshots, and this is only a hint—we would
 like immensely to have the results hanging
 on our office walls, as things of beauty and
 joys for ever, as somebody said.

It would be difficult to give all the names
 of the ladies who graced the scene with their
 presence and pretty costumes. Amongst those
 whom we noticed were Mrs. de Saane, Mrs.
 P. Morrissey, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. de Lisle,
 Mrs. Nicolls, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Frank Norton
 and daughter, Mrs. Jessop, Miss Hill, Mrs.
 Hargreaves, Mrs. W. Morrissey, Miss Rosy
 King, Mrs. Bunni, Mrs. Keay, the Misses Ty-
 tam, Mrs. Bardsley, Mrs. Saunders and
 Misses Saunders, Mrs. R. Morrissey, Miss
 Louisa Souto, Mrs. Senior, Miss Ginnis,
 Miss L'Estrange, Mrs. T. C. Jackson, Mrs.
 Hadson, the Misses Whyte, Mrs. Thomson,
 Mrs. Silva Araújo, Mrs. Cazaly and Miss Caz-
 aly, Mrs. Silvas, Mrs. Lallemand, Mrs. May,
 Mrs. F. Youle, the Misses Robinson, Mrs. T.
 Johnson, Mrs. Kastrup, Mrs. Benest, Mrs.
 Rolls, Mrs. Gibbon, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Estill,
 Mrs. Holiday, Mrs. Pryor, the Misses Fair-
 bairn, Mrs. Praia, Miss Mawson, Mrs. May Gibbon,
 Mrs. Moore, Miss Darby, Miss May Gibbon,
 Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Aspinall, Mrs. Kentish,
 Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Wilcox,
 Mrs. Wolstenholme, Mrs. Guy Hall, Mrs.
 Purchas, Mrs. Richardson, and others whose
 names have escaped our memory. All the
 married ladies brought their lords to swell the
 throng. The gentlemen present who did not
 bring their wives, or who had no wives to
 bring, included Bishop St. Dario, Dr. Lou-
 raval South, Lieut. Shipton, Col. Dario, Dr. Lou-
 raval South, Messrs. J. H. Southall, Finlay,
 Little, Cairns, Davis, Livings, Whyte, H. Ro-
 bertson, Menge, Lowrie, Ginnis, Kidd, Roberts,
 Roderick, Maude, Pullen, Hardwick, and—we
 are sorry we began this list as we could easily
 fill a column, but time and space for bid us to
 go on. We have had perforce to leave out a
 bevy of ladies, so a crowd of mere male things
 cannot complain. Those who were at the
 sports last year sorely missed the genial pre-
 sence of Mr. George Cox, the president of the
 club, and Messrs. Wheatley and Unwin, who
 were such towers of strength at the first sports,
 but their places were effectively filled by Mr.
 E. P. de Saane, the vice-president, Mr. Harold
 Berra, the hon. secretary, and Mr. T. C. Jack

son, who was all things to all men in Wheat-
 ley's fashion.

The events of the day began at 11 a.m.
 sharp on English time. Although there were
 19 entries for the 100 yards only 7 came up to
 the scratch. The actual number of competitors
 as compared with the number entered was
 unsatisfactory throughout, but this was ac-
 counted for in many ways. Some were away
 on business, Dick Robinson for instance—and
 we missed him badly; some were acting as
 stewards and could not stewardise and run or
 jump 100, so those the better part; others some
 were out of training, and others again simply
 entered for love of sport. The first heat of the
 100 yards was won by Matheson in 10 4/5
 seconds, which considering the heat of the
 day was splendid time for Brazil. De Coutto,
 the veteran, was a good second, C. L. Robinson
 came first in the second heat in 11 1/5 seconds
 with Tootal close up. When the final was
 run off at 1.30 p.m. Matheson sprinted
 beautifully, but as he had become somewhat
 played out by other races, he won with 11 3/5
 seconds to his credit, and Cawool Robinson
 was close on his heels. There were four com-
 petitors in the long jump which was easily
 won by De Coutto who leaped 16 feet 8 1/4
 inches in his first try, and none of the others
 in their three tries could come up to him. C.
 L. Robinson was second with a jump of 16
 feet 4 3/4 inches. The mile bicycle race was
 tame. May and Menge were the only com-
 petitors. Menge stayed behind until the final
 lap, and then got home in front with the
 greatest ease, his time being 3 minutes 11
 seconds. The 220 yards handicap which came
 next was far and away the best race of the
 day, and reflects great credit on the judgment
 of the handicappers. Matheson started from
 scratch and ran splendidly, winning the race
 from Burgis, who had 18 yards start, by an
 inch. Roberts, with 10 yards start, looked
 like winning for a time, until Matheson's
 sensational spurt on the straight and Burgis's
 solid running left him third. The winner's
 time was 21 3/5 seconds. In putting the weight
 Neville Jackson and A. C. Wilson tied at 33
 feet 4 1/2 inches in the first trial, but when
 the matter was decided later on Wilson won.

The high jump was a pretty event that
 was closely watched. There were only four
 competitors and W. R. Bardsley won by clearing
 the bar at 4 feet 11 inches, with Hargreaves
 second. In the quarter mile with three run-
 ners, Jackson started off leading, but at half
 distance Matheson passed Cox and a little
 further on passed Jackson, winning hands
 down in 56 3/5 seconds. The hand race for
 boys under 15 had 15 entries. Little tons
 of six and upwards were carefully placed out
 by a score of handicappers. When the pistol
 sounded on: of the youngest youngsters in
 front made a gallant show, but the distance
 was too great for the little fellow to everyone's
 disappointment, and the bigger boys from
 scratch came rushing up and took the tape.
 The first prize fell to W. Kastrup and the
 second to John Dawes. The girls' race fol-
 lowed and there were 9 entries. They all ran
 well but Miss Grace Aspinall looked as if she
 was the only thing in the world to be obtained
 the winning of that race and win it she did, Miss
 Eileen Nicols being second. Immense amuse-
 ment was caused by the comic bicycle race
 that followed. The conditions were that at
 the end of the first round, each competitor
 should pick up a costume, dress and remount.
 At the second round they had to pick up a
 cap and scarf, and finish with dress and cap
 on, and scarf tied around the waist. There
 were 5 starters. Menge got away at the
 first, and was first to reach the dressing point,
 closely followed by Reeves, May, De Lisle and
 Hargreaves. Menge was off first in something
 that resembled a nightgown and away the
 others went after him. His distance was
 rapidly lessened on the second round by
 Reeves and Hargreaves. At the point where
 they were to get cap and sash, Menge had
 too much speed on and allowed Reeves to
 dress first and get away, which lead he kept
 and came in first, with Hargreaves second.
 The complete toggerly looked like the dress of
 the old women in the nursery rhyme picture
 books, which is becoming Reeves' style of
 beauty that the committee had a meeting on
 the spot and decided he must receive his prize
 at that particular costume, which he did later
 on. For the hurdle race, there were only
 four competitors. De Coutto was over the
 first hurdle first, at the next Matheson and
 C. Robinson were close on to him. After the
 fourth De Coutto was yards ahead with only
 Robinson pressing him. At the seventh hurdle,
 Matheson gave up, and De Coutto got home
 an easy first in 26 3/5 seconds with C. Robinson
 second. The married men's race was a good
 one and was won very hard by Roberts who
 had been closely pressed by De Lisle over the
 200 yards course, only taking the tape 3 yards
 in front of his second. In the half mile there
 were four starters. Burgis led from the
 beginning with Mfra second, who looked
 like winning but had to fall out through his
 eyesight failing. Tootal quickly took his
 place, but Burgis led with Tootal second. The sack
 race had six competitors but Burgis fell at the
 start and Lloyd won easily this year as he
 did last, C. Robinson being second. The
 water jump being just in front of the spec-
 tators, there was great excitement when
 the steeplechase was arranged. There were
 only four runners. From the start, De Cout-
 to was ahead and kept his lead. He was
 the first over the hedge and into the water.
 He managed to keep his feet and in a second
 was away to the goal. All the others got
 thoroughly soaked, and the ladies on the bank
 laughed heartily for 5 minutes by the stop
 watch. Matheson, after all his exertions

during the day, was a good second. De Cout's time was 58 seconds. The next event was the tug of war between Rio and Niteroy. The Rio team was composed of H. J. Reeves (captain), J. C. Mello, H. D. Dary, J. Shipton, de Lisle, T. D. Bunn, J. D. Dary, J. Shipton, and A. Weigall. Niteroy was represented by A. C. Wilson (captain), A. G. Blake, G. A. Freund, W. R. Bardley, A. L. Stutfield, E. Matheson, E. A. H. Roberts and P. Barry. The enthusiasm of the spectators reached its culminating point at this event, and many left their seats to get a nearer view. The Rio team was undoubtedly the stronger and heavier one, but the Niteroy team managed to pull them over the line once, although Rio won the two other pulls. The consolation race finished the programme, when Mafra won the 100 yards easily with Breach as his only competitor.

Then came the interesting ceremony of presenting the prizes. A roped-off enclosure was made in the field itself, the people thronged around, and in the centre was a table with the prizes. Mrs. de Saone, with grace and dignity happily combined, distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. We regret that our space does not permit us to give the whole list of prizes which were many and valuable, and nicely chosen in proportion to the importance of the event. We have already given the names of the victors. The pretty incident of the prize-giving was when Mrs. de Saone with motherly instinct kissed little Miss Grace Aspinall as she handed her the photo-frame as her well won prize for the girl's race. The funny element was supplied by Reeves when he came up to receive his prize for the comic bicycle race in a bad imitation of Mrs. de Saone's very great-grand-mother in retiring costume, the personation being marred by a very masculine stride. Matheson having taken three first prizes and one second, also took the championship medal by 7 points against De Cout's 6. The whole day's proceedings were of the most agreeable nature, and everyone declared that the second sports were even better than the first from every point of view. This is as it should be. We are a progressive community, and the highest point of last year is the starting point of this year. We heard several expressions of lament that Mr. H. F. Tyler was not present, but our own private opinion is, that, sorry as we were to miss him, he could not have improved our sports. The men at the head of affairs worked with an enthusiastic vigor and vim that was delightful to the lookers on, and from the first crack of the first-hat until the consolation race was done, there was no element of friction. Which is a sign that our community is solid for the Messrs J. T. Maury and S. A. Francis as the starters did splendid service. Intriguingly, Mr. Francis stood out in the light of day for all men to behold. But Mr. Maury was generally hidden behind a pipe and a pistol. Messrs. C. Black and T. D. Bunn kept time more exactly than Big Ben or Salisbury clock. The judges, Messrs. F. Broad, A. H. De Lisle, G. W. Nicols, E. P. de Saone and L. A. Gntchow had a comparatively easy time as everything went off so well.

And now one short paragraph before we close our record of the proceedings of an exceedingly pleasant day. This must be a tribute to the ladies who worked hard in an unostentatious way to make the day a success. The flags that decorated the pavilion and grounds, and the costumes of the riders in the comic bicycle race, were worked by the gentle fingers of Mrs. de Saone, Mrs. Rolls, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Gibbon, Mrs. Roderick, Mrs. Thomson, and the Misses Whyte (2), Darby, and Saunders (2). Mrs. Benest, with her accustomed kindness, furnished the tea that was distributed around, and the cakes and biscuits that were handed round by amateur waiters, with Mr. Percy Barry as head, were mostly the results of the fair hands of the English ladies of Niteroy.

We are afraid that we shall never be able to finish this report, as our notes are so extensive. We must, however, say a word of praise for the thatched roof over the bar, and for the pretty manner in which a temporary lunch room was rigged up. But we will wind up with a discordant note to show that we are unbiased in our report. The grub at the lunch was vile.

COMING SPORTS.

We have been requested to announce that the cricket match arranged, as per fixture card, to take place on the Paysandú ground on the 27th inst. will be played on the ground on the R. C. A. A. at Icaraí and will be entitled Rio v. Niteroy, instead of P. C. C. v. R. C. A. A. This change has been decided on by mutual consent of the two committees, and to meet the convenience of cricket and lawn tennis players. The match is to commence at 10 a. m., and players from Rio must catch the 9 a. m. barca from Rio to Niteroy.

The semi-finals of the R. C. A. A. tennis tournament will be played on the same day, the players being:

Gentlemen's singles: J. Whyte v. P. Barry.
J. Johnson Jr. v. H. J. Reeves.

Gentlemen's doubles:
C. Henderson and P. Barry v. N. W. Jackson and H. J. Reeves.
F. S. Youle and H. Estill v. W. S. Bardley and H. Evers.

It would be funny not to see a large number of visitors at the pretty ground at Icaraí when so much of interest is going on.

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The most comfortable Hotel

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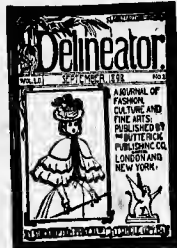
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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

AUG. 12.—General Otis having prohibited the entry of unauthorized vessels into Manila harbor, Aguinaldo has issued a decree against the entry of American ships into the ports held by the Tagalos. (We should have thought he would have been only too glad to have a chance of capturing such vessels.)

The last official telegram says that General MacArthur has captured the town of Angeles after a stubborn fight. (We are sorry to say there is a great deal of doubt being expressed both in the States and in England as to the absolute accuracy of the telegrams sent so regularly by General Otis of American successes. The correspondents with the forces complain that their messages are submitted to a strict censorship which suppresses the true facts and gives incorrect impressions.)

A company has been formed in New York to cremate corpses by a liquid air process.

AUG. 13.—Admiral Dewey has left Naples for Leghorn, from whence he will proceed to Florence.

General MacArthur has made his headquarters in San Fernando, which was recently captured from the insurgents.

A great meeting was held to-day in Chicago to send aid to the people made homeless by the recent hurricane in Porto Rico.

It is stated that Maximo Gomez is entirely in favor of Jimenez as president of Santo Domingo. His supporters are increasing in number daily.

AUG. 15.—The amount subscribed by the people of the United States to succor the victims of the hurricane in Porto Rico is already over 100,000 dollars. The reports disclose the fact that over 50 towns and villages were destroyed and that the deaths caused were enormous.

Spain.

AUG. 14.—The Madrid papers deny the declarations lately attributed to General Weyler, as to his views on a republican regime.

In a press interview, Sr. Pidal made some severe remarks on the present ministry. He said the problems which Spain had to face at the present moment were large, but the men trying to solve them were very small.

The report is current in Madrid that serious rioting has taken place in Almeria between the miners and the police, in which several were killed and many wounded.

AUG. 15.—Capt. Marengo is going to make the Sagasta ministry responsible for the loss of Cuba, "no que consta." (We would like to make this telegram understandable of our people, but we are bl—, no, we are unable to do so. Capt. M. is a navy man according to the telegram, but we never heard of him during the war, or get behind a funnel, or been on the retired list at the time. We don't know his record. We do know, however, that Sagasta's ministry stood to their official guns all through the war and took the responsibility on themselves, without waiting for this feather-bed fighter to fix on them what the destiny of natural character had made inevitable sooner or later as Spanish colonial history will show. But why this telegram and this no que consta should be flashed the world over passes the understanding of men.)

Marshall Blanco says he was offered the portfolio of war in the present Silveira cabinet, and that he now regrets having obeyed the orders of the government to leave Cuba. (He forgets that the first duty of a soldier is obedience and that he was at no time in any imminent danger. We would like to know his feelings on the spread of the bubonic plague.)

Great Britain.

AUG. 12.—The *Statist* applauds the project of an arbitration tribunal to settle all South American questions.

From Bombay, 1,200 men are about to be sent to the Cape.

The *Times* quotes a declaration made by the *Diggers' News*, the organ of the Boers, that in case of war with Great Britain the Boers will destroy all the existing mines and blow up all the machinery with dynamite.

The outlanders held a meeting in Johannesburg to-day, but the resolutions adopted are not yet known.

Telegrams from Porto Rico announce that a violent gale has swept away immense plantations of coffee there and destroyed the towns of El Caney, Arroyo and Bayamon. The inhabitants of the stricken districts are in the greatest misery.

An exhibition of the works of Van Dyck was opened in Antwerp to-day.

AUG. 13.—Telegrams from the Transvaal say that President Kruger intends to devote the whole of the coming week to the task of drawing up the reply to Mr. Chamberlain's note on an agreement in South Africa.

A strong British fleet has left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.

Cape telegrams state that disturbances have broken out there between Englishmen and Irishmen.

The Liverpool regiment has been ordered to occupy a position at Laing's Neck, where the Boers beat the British in 1881.

AUG. 14.—Bombay telegrams say that the bubonic plague is continuing to devastate the province.

The London papers all contain telegrams of the attempted assassination of Mr. Labori. M. Blowitz advises the *Times* that the French government has sent an important arrest order

to Rennes. He says it deals with a high personage seriously compromised by the Dreyfus case, and that the arrest will cause a great sensation when effected.

The *Financial Times*, dealing with the financial situation of Argentina, says it is a most critical one, and counsels that government to reduce its taxes to prevent the threatening crisis. The next emission, adds the paper, which seems so seductive to Argentines, will be an evil for the country.

Telegrams from Johannesburg announce that the Boer government has given orders, which are already being executed, to hurry up military preparations in Pretoria and other places in the Transvaal republic.

AUG. 15.—A Cape telegram says that President Kruger has sent a reply to Mr. Chamberlain favorably to his proposal to nominate a joint commission of enquiry into the affairs of the South African republic.

Lieut. General Forrester-Walker has been appointed to succeed Sir Redvers Buller on the general staff.

The Portuguese government has now officially recognised the existence of cases of bubonic plague in Oporto. By order of the minister of state the place has been completely isolated. One death has already occurred and another case is reported.

AUG. 16.—The correspondent of the *Laffan* agency in Rennes is of opinion that the attempted assassination of M. Labori was not captured because the police did not wish to do so, and that the parish priest of the place gave asylum to the assassin. (The Rennes authorities should make that man prove his statement, and if he failed to do so, his managers should discontinue the services of an untrustworthy correspondent on the ground that he was a mischievous bigot. We don't believe a word of it.)

President Kruger is reported, in London, to have arrested all the leaders of the nihilist party.

In an Irish town (this is a Methodist chapel) the Catholics assaulted a Methodist chapel while service was going on. The Methodists made reprisals by breaking the windows of the Catholic church. ("O, religion, religion, what crimes are committed in thy name!") A subscription has been opened in London in favor of the victims of the hurricane in the Antilles.

The Portuguese government are exercising the strictest censorship on telegrams abroad, suppressing all communications with respect to the bubonic plague. (The fullest information should have been given to have allowed other nations to take reasonable precautions. Now unreasonable precautions will be taken, with special detriment to Portugal.)

France.

AUG. 12.—The government is said to have discovered a revolutionary conspiracy, and has arrested M. Paul Deroude in connection with it. Other arrests are about to be made. The conspirators are all anti-Dreyfusarists.

A later telegram says that 15 other arrests have been made, and that M. Guerin, whose apprehension was ordered by the competent authorities, is standing a siege with 40 other armed men in the house of the anti-Dreyfus league.

The council of war at Rennes met again this morning. The chamber was crowded, and there was more popular feeling displayed than on previous days. The president of the court asked Deroude how it came about that a copy of the "bordereau" was found in his docket when he was about to leave for Cayenne, and he replied that he wished to keep a copy of the document which had caused him so much suffering. The most important evidence of the day was given by M. Casimir Perier and General Mercier. The former said that the secret "dossier" relative to the case only came into his hands as President of the republic some 15 days after the condemnation of Dreyfus, that he did not personally attach much importance to the document containing the words "Ce canaille de D....", that Col. Picquart had informed him that the court were but little influenced by it, and that the diplomatic incident caused by the case had nothing whatever to do with his own resignation of the presidency. General Mercier's evidence was expected to be sensational, and the revelations he had promised to make to prove the guilt of the prisoner were eagerly awaited. He produced a null document, devoid of argument and no proofs whatsoever. He, however, still once more used his cant expression of his absolute conviction of the culpability of the prisoner. Dreyfus energetically protested his innocence, and on leaving the court-house, General Mercier was hissed by the crowd outside and saluted with cries of "banit" and "assassin".

AUG. 13.—In connection with the alleged conspiracy, 23 arrests have been made up to the present. M. Guerin still holds out in the anti semitic club, and M. Max Regis, the ex-mayor of Algiers, against whom there is a warrant out, is in hiding.

The entire Parisian press recognises that there was nothing in the evidence given by General Mercier on the previous day at Rennes. The local edition of the *New York Herald* says that Dreyfus interrupted the witness with cries of "Oue lies" and "Wretch!"

Le Temps says that the advocates of Dreyfus intend to call MM. Freychet and Jamont as witnesses to disprove the statement made on the previous day by General Mercier that they were aware of a syndicate of foreigners who were a part of 35 million francs to assist the campaign in favor of the accused.

Deputy Millevoys intends to question the government on the subject of a French bark having been fired upon by a British warship.

AUG. 14.—A miscreant this morning fired a revolver at Maitre Labori, the well known advocate in the Dreyfus case, as he was on his way to the court-house at Rennes. M. Labori was shot in the right side and at once fell to the ground while Col. Picquart gave chase to the assassin, who, however, managed to effect his escape. The wounded lawyer was at once put under medical care, but although at first it was thought to be a fatal case owing to the difficulty in stitching the blood, the later reports said the doctors had hopes of saving his life. When the news was taken to the court, the sitting was suspended for an hour for consultation as to whether the trial could proceed. It was determined to continue, Mr. Demange conducting the defence. The witnesses were MM. Casimir Perier, and Cavaignac, and Generals Mercier and Billot. There was no new evidence of importance given.

The siege of the anti-semitic club continues, as the authorities have decided not to use force, but all exit from the place without being captured is impossible.

AUG. 15.—M. Labori has now been declared to be not so badly injured as was at first believed. He has been removed from the house where he lived since the beginning of the trial to that of Prof. Bach, so as to be more carefully treated. It is even stated that M. Demange would ask for an adjournment of the trial until Monday next, in the hope that the eminent advocate will be able to resume his labors then. This is so improbable, however, that M. Albert Clemenceau has already been appointed in his place, and no adjournment is likely. It is stated that General Mercier has temporarily escaped a severe cross-examination at the hands of the eminent advocate. The London *Times* considers that Dreyfus is now practically undefeated, as Labori could not be replaced. The assassin is still at large.

An anarchist named George, armed with a revolver, fired from a room in the Boulevard Magenta in Paris at the passers-by, wounding two before he was captured by the police.

M. Guerin still refuses to be arrested, saying that he prefers death to capitalization. His friends are counselling him to give in. All who leave or try to enter his house are arrested.

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB VS. S. PAULO RAILWAY. This match was played in Santos on August 13th and resulted in a win for Santos by 105 runs.

For the losers, Florde and Webster both played good innings.

Below are the scores:

S. A. C.	
A. Kealman, ct. F. Florde, b. Holland...	4
H. P. Smith, ct. Stewart, b. Webster...	34
A. M. Burgos, ct. Howe, b. do...	53
M. Tross, b. Stewart...	3
C. L. Stock, b. Webster...	25
J. A. Cross, ct. Crompton, b. Stewart...	34
H. L. Wheatley, ct. MacLutry, b. Webster...	2
A. Richards, b. Webster...	6
A. T. Smith, b. Stewart...	6
F. Tracey, b. Stewart...	9
E. A. Carré, not out...	2
Extras...	15

Total..... 193

S. P. R. C. C.	
W. J. Hart, b. Tross...	0
R. Florde, b. Kealman...	3
A. N. Crompton, l. b. w., b. Kealman...	2
F. Stewart, ct. Richards, b. Tross...	2
F. Florde, l. b. w., b. Stock...	27
J. Webster, ct. Wheatley, b. Stock...	30
L. J. Howe, b. Stock...	13
J. MacLutry, b. Burgos...	5
J. Pudney, ct. Tross, b. Burgos...	2
E. G. Knight, b. Stock...	0
W. Holland, not out...	0
Extras...	4

Total..... 88

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB SPORTS.

The tenth athletic sports meeting of the above club was held under most favorable circumstances: the weather, the most important factor in this kind of sport, was all that could be desired and the fact that the meeting took place for the first time on the new club ground gave it additional interest. The events generally were very poorly contested, which is to be greatly lamented, as a great amount of trouble and expense is incurred by the club in getting up these meetings, and if the members of the club do not think it worth their while to get into condition and contest the events it will only be a matter of a little time before the meetings are entirely abandoned, which to our mind would be a great pity.

We are firmly of opinion that the committee will not be justified in asking for subscriptions for prizes in future years should they think that the competition will not be any keener than that displayed on Tuesday last.

Mr. F. Colbourne, honorary secretary for the sports, must be heartily congratulated for the manner in which he arranged the various courses, laid out the ground and generally attended to the carrying out of the programme. The officers and many of the men from the B. C. C. were on the ground and several events were got up in their honor; in fact the 120 yards flat race for the marines and blue jackets was decidedly the best contested race of the day.

There was a very large attendance of ladies, the pavilion being completely full, and the committee had so arranged that all the ladies had a full and uninterrupted view of all the events.

Mr. Vieira was the hero of the day. He won no less than five first prizes including the handsome challenge cup which was presented by Mrs. E. O. Broad, specially engraved and sent out from England.

The prizes were exceedingly handsome and costly, and at the close of the meeting were very gracefully handed to the successful competitors by Mrs. David Ellis.

Below we give a list of the events and the winners.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.

1st, Mr. Stock, 71 yards.

2nd, Mr. Pritchard.

100 Yards Flat Race.

1st, Mr. Vieira.

2nd, Mr. Nobling.

Long Jump.

1st, Mr. Richards.

2nd, Mr. Coelho.

Putting the weight.

1st, Mr. Vieira, 32 ft 1½ inches.

2nd, Mr. Pritchard.

Challenge Cup, 120 yds race.

1st, Mr. Vieira, 13 4/5 seconds.

2nd, Mr. Tracey.

High Jump.

1st, Mr. Nobling.

2nd, Mr. Richards.

Bicycle Race.

1st, Mr. Barton.

2nd, Mr. Thomson.

Sack Race.

1st, Mr. Wheatley.

220 Yards Flat Race.

1st, Mr. Vieira.

2nd, Mr. Morgan.

Girls' Race.

Miss Lillie Fitzhugh.

Hurdle Race.

1st, Mr. Vieira.

2nd, Mr. Richards.

Quarter Mile.

1st, Mr. Barton.

2nd, Mr. Morgan.

Thread-the-needle Race.

Miss Ellis and Mr. Tweedie.

Three-legged Race.

Messrs Vieira and Jones.

Boys' Race.

1st, Sidney Simonsen.

Married Men's Race.

1st, Mr. Kealman.

2nd, Mr. Richards.

Walking Race.

1st, Mr. Struckmeyer.

2nd, Mr. Kealman.

Jerusalem Donkey Race.

Messrs. Wheatley and Tracey.

Tug-of-war.

Won by Married men.

Consolation Race.

1st, Mr. A. T. Smith.

120 Yards Flat Race. (Navy)

1st, Sergeant-major Palace.

2nd, Private Keen.

3rd, Negil.

Tug-of-war. (Navy)

Won by Sergeant-major Palace's team.

Tug-of-war.

R. M. S. Ebro v. Navy.

Won by the Navy.

LAWN TENNIS.

P. C. C. VS. UNITED BANKS.

By kind consent of the executive of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association a lawn-tennis match was held on their courts on the 11th inst. by teams representing the Paysandu Cricket Club and the United Banks. Messrs. N. W. Jackson and O. W. Rolls, C. Henderson and H. Estil, H. J. Reeves and C. L. Robinson played for the P. C. C., and Messrs. P. Barry and E. A. Tootal, H. Piers and W. R. Willes, F. S. Youle and H. P. Weigall for the U. B. An interesting all-play-all best-out-of-three sets match ended in favor of the O. W. Rolls for the Club, and P. Barry for the Banks, were specially noticeable for their consistently good play.

RESULTS.

Henderson and Estil beat Evers and Willes 2—1; beat Youle and Weigall 2—0; lost to Barry and Tootal 0—2.

Jackson and Rolls won all 3 events 2—1, 2—1, 2—1.

Reeves and Robinson beat Youle and Weigall 2—0, and lost to the other pairs 0—2, 0—2.

P. C. C. TOURNAMENT.

Little progress has been made, so far, with this tournament, owing chiefly, no doubt, to attention being entirely turned to preparation for the R. C. and A. A. Sports. Now that these belong to the past, the committee of the Club hopes that all competitors will bear in mind that the 1st round has to be completed on or before the 31st inst.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 22nd, 1899.

THE bubonic pest which has appeared at Oporto, Portugal, promises to give us no end of trouble. We do not condemn proper sanitary precautions, nor do we complain of even an excess of authority when its object is to protect us against a dreaded contagious disease. But of the harpies who fatten on our misfortunes, the wanton destruction of property by quarantines and disinfections, and the insane treatment of ships and innocent travellers—of all this we do complain. The traveller has rights, as well as the residents of a country, and the property of travellers and merchants is still entitled to protection. Now that a period of quarantine restrictions is inevitable, we wish to say, as we have said before, that Brazil is bound to make it as light as circumstances will permit. The absurd requirement that vessels bound for Pará shall come down to Ilha Grande for quarantine can not be enforced. The Tamandaré quarantine station at Pernambuco, about which so many promises have been made, must now be made ready, to avoid the delays and prejudices of sending vessels down to Ilha Grande. And, at the latter place, measures must be adopted to protect travellers against bad treatment and loss. It is our contention that the state imposing quarantine must bear all expenses and losses, and this principle will some day be admitted by all civilized nations. In the meantime all we can do is to appeal to the authorities to make these arbitrary restrictions as light as possible.

DURING the first six months of the current year the enormous sum of \$27,072,358 was given in the United States to colleges, schools and art institutes, not including gifts under \$5,000. This sum represents only voluntary personal gifts, and does not include the appropriations of state and municipal governments for the support of educational institutions. One gift alone amounted to \$15,000,000 (say 90,000,000 milreis), the beneficiary being the Leland Stanford University, of California, whose vice-president, Prof. John C. Branner, is now in Brazil on a scientific expedition, and was placed under arrest a few days ago in the little village of Maragóy, in Alagoas, as a suspicious character, simply because the people know nothing of scientific investigation and cannot understand why two or three well-dressed men should be passing along the coast, examining rocks, strata and reefs. If the people here were better instructed, if the authorities and the rich were to take a deeper and more intelligent interest in education, these discreditable blunders would not occur. And this impels us to ask why something is not done to extend and improve educational facilities in Brazil? There ought to be more private initiative in such matters, and the rich, who have, or profess to have, an interest in the development of the country, ought to be devoting a part of their wealth to the creation of colleges and schools. There is a pres-

sing need of such institutions everywhere, for the masses are almost wholly uneducated, even in the rudimentary acquirements of reading and writing. It is a common experience of travellers to find the people of the distant interior painfully anxious to acquire some knowledge of the rudiments of education, for they believe that with such a possession they can improve their condition. Under such circumstances, there is a strong moral obligation on every rich man to do something for popular instruction. We hear a great deal at present of the selfish ambition of the Americans, but there is no selfishness in these magnificent gifts in the interests of education. Politicians may, perhaps, be selfish and grasping, for their profession helps to make them so. But it cannot be said that the wealth of the country is altogether selfish, nor that the people are actuated by selfish ambitions. And a beautiful proof of this lies in the fact that so many poor men who have acquired great wealth have spent no small part of it in founding institutions of learning, libraries, art institutes, etc., and in endowing splendid charities. Cornell, Sibley, Vassar, Stanford, Cooper, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Astor, Carnegie, are only a few of the names which can be mentioned in this connection, for there are hundreds of them who have given and are now giving of their wealth for the benefit of their fellow-men. These are the acts which make a people wise and great, and these are the examples to emulate, rather than the feats of arms of military chiefs, or the successful intrigues of political leaders. From the dusty counting-room of crabbéd old Stephen Girard came the famous Girard college, in which thousands of poor orphan boys have been educated and made into good industrious citizens. And from Peter Cooper's glue pots sprung an art institute, the Cooper Union, which has done incalculable good to the city of New York and to the whole country through free instruction in art. Vassar was a brewer, and the famous college which came from his vaults, like an Arabian night's vision, was a pioneer in the higher education of young women, and is a force in the development of the people which no one can over-estimate. These are the examples which Brazilians will do well to follow, for in them are the germs of prosperity and honor.

WHATEVER may be the outcome of President Roca's visit to this capital, there is promise of good results in one important particular. Both countries have been seriously prejudiced by the criminals passing to and fro between them, and so well organized are some of their gangs that it is very difficult to capture them. The inclusion of the Buenos Aires chief of police in President Roca's party afforded an opportunity to discuss this question with Dr. Brazil Silveira, the chief of police of this city, and the result has been the adoption of measures for carefully describing notorious criminals and for giving information of their movements. If this will help to restrict counterfeiting, robbery and other crimes, both countries will be greatly benefited by it.

Now that our visitors are away, Prefect Cesario Alvim has returned to his unenviable task, to say, to his scheme for sanitifying the city. But, why can he not first let us get out of the mire of bankruptcy? These schemes which imply loans and increased taxation, serve only to embarrass credit and alarm business men. We can not stand more burdens. We are not able to even pay current expenses as it is. How then can we meet new taxes levied for the purpose of carrying out fads and jobs? There is plenty of sanitary work to do, which need not greatly increase our expenses. Were the dirty streets and alleys and courts properly cleaned, there would be less sickness. And were our sanitary inspectors more intelligent and more active, epidemics would not spread. Let us have more cleanliness, let us have a better distribution of water, and let us have better and cheaper food, and we shall be able to do without these costly sanitary improvements for a time. Perhaps the prefect does not know it, but the best sanitary measure that can now be devised is the abolition of all taxes on foodstuffs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE AMAZON.

To the Editor,

Sir,—Mr. Carpenter, in his interesting account of his trip up the Amazon (published in your issue of the 15th inst.), reminds me of the late Lady Brassey, who, in her book "The Voyage of the Sunbeam," stated that on a

clear day it was possible to see Rio Grande do Sul from the top of the Corcovado. In the second paragraph of his article Mr. Carpenter says:—At an altitude of eight hundred miles from the Atlantic. In the 4th:—I have passed Obidos and I am now going on to the point 1,000 miles from the Atlantic; while in the 6th he says:—I am on a great ocean steamer, which when we stop at Mandos a few days from now. . . .

Being an Irishman of a somewhat bashful nature, it goes against my grain to write letters to newspapers, but having recently returned from a visit to Mandos, and remembering that the distance from Pará (100 miles, more or less, from the Atlantic) to that city is only about 850 miles, I cannot refrain from asking Mr. Carpenter to explain how he reconciles the three statements just quoted by me.

Surely, on a great ocean steamer having already traversed 1,000 miles of the river does not still take a few days to reach Mandos!

There are, from my Corcovado-Rio Grande do Sul point of view, several inaccuracies in Mr. Carpenter's otherwise interesting paper, but I must not trespass further upon your valuable space.

Enclosing my card, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. G. C.

Rio, 17-8-99.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 14.—*Senate*.—The senate adopted a motion, signed by Senator Leopoldo de Balthazar and 16 others, for the gratification of the Argentine senate an expression of the gratification of the Argentine senate, on account of the visit of the Argentine president. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Amphilophio spoke on affairs in Mato Grosso. His speech was interrupted by the arrival of Argentine congressmen, who on motion of Deputy Nilo Pecanha, were invited to take seats among the deputies. They were received with loud cheers when they entered, and the chamber adjourned in honor of the visit. A collection was offered to the visitors in one of the adjoining rooms.

AUG. 16.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Barbosa Lima spoke in favor of cancelling the debt of Paraguay to Brazil. Deputy Amphilophio concluded his speech on affairs in Mato Grosso, and Deputy Mello Rego spoke on the same subject. The chamber then adjourned to the 15th inst.

AUG. 17.—*Senate*.—At 1 o'clock p.m. the senate adjourned and at 1:30 met again in committee of the whole for the purpose of receiving the visit of Argentine congressmen, who were invited to take seats among the senators. Speeches were made by Senator Gomes de Castro in the chair and Senator Quintino Bocayuva, on whose motion a telegram expressing the gratification of the Brazilian senate was sent to the Argentine senate. The senate then adjourned in honor of its visitors, to whom a collation was offered in one of the adjoining rooms.

AUG. 19.—*Senate*.—The appropriation of 25,810 for compensating the British subject Philip Maxwell for cattle seized by government troops in Rio Grande do Sul was voted in 3rd discussion. Senator Ruy Barbosa spoke against the bill for the repression of crime, exposed the corruption prevailing in the police administration. It is certainly not advisable, he said, to grant more power to police authorities who so scandalously abuse the power they have at present. *Chamber of Deputies*.—There was read a petition against the tax of 10 per cent on fares on the Central railway.

The following bills were introduced:—For holding the general congressional elections on the last Sunday in December; for the service division at the Central railway station in Rio de Janeiro and the S. Paulo railway station at Santos; for a special appropriation for the quarantine station at Tamandaré; for exempting from duty two cases of articles imported by the artist Victor Meirelles for painting the panoramas of the discovery of Brazil. Deputies Coelho Cintra and Paula Ramos objected to the permanent provisions inserted in the general revenue bill.

COFFEE NOTES

—The export of coffee from the port of Victoria during the month of July amounted to 29,661 bags, of which 26,645 went to New York, 2,500 to Trieste and 516 to other ports.

—A telegram from Pará says that the Brazilian steamer "Brazil" which arrived there from Santos on the 16th inst., was ordered to proceed to Ilha Grande (14 days voyage to the south) for quarantine. Very properly the captain refused to do it. In case of compulsion, he would probably return home. To send a steamer some 2000 miles away for a 24 hour quarantine, is a folly that even a steamship master might refuse to observe.

—Some time ago the Associação Commercial of Santos addressed a circular to the municipal chambers of the state of S. Paulo asking for estimates of the coffee crop for the year 1899-1900. In the 114 municipal districts from whose chambers answers have been received the aggregate estimates amount to 20,945,312 arrobas. For the 15 districts from which no information has been obtained the Associação Commercial estimates the crop at 729,240 arrobas. The coffee that will be received at Santos from Minas Geraes during the crop year is estimated at 1,325,448 arrobas, making an estimated aggregate of 23,000,000 arrobas or 5,750,000 bags for the Santos crop of 1899-1900.

—On the 15th inst. the chamber of deputies of the state of Minas Geraes voted in 2nd discussion a bill reducing the export duty on coffee from 11% to 9%. This is a step in the right direction.

The *Bulletin de Correspondance de Havre*, in its issue of July 6, says it has received a dispatch from London saying that Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co. had estimated the new coffee crop as 3 1/2 million bags for Rio and 6 1/2 million bags for Santos, a total of 10 1/2 million bags. It then adds the following note: "That which gives a special interest to this estimate is that on July 6 last year, Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co. made an estimate of 3 1/2 million bags for Rio and 5 1/2 million bags for Santos, in all 8 1/2 million bags, and the final result has been 8 750,000 bags of which 3,183,000 belonged to Rio and 5,567,000 to Santos. This is so wonderfully exact an estimate as to be worth putting on record as an instance of the thoroughness of the firm."

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A telegram states that a small-pox epidemic is prevailing at Paranaquá.

—Rains are reported to have fallen recently in some of the drought-stricken districts of Bahia.

—The Martinho assembly of Mato Grosso has recognized Col. Barros as governor of the state.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 16th inst. gives a long account of the election frauds in the state of Paraná.

—The governor of Sergipe, Dr. Martinho Garcez, presented his resignation to the legislative assembly on the 14th inst.

—At Tatuly, São Paulo, proposals have been received for supplying the markets with fresh beef, the maximum price being 800 réis a kilo.

—An Aracajú telegram of the 13th inst. says that torrential rains have fallen in that state, causing great prejudice to the sugar cane plantations.

—Counterfeit notes are constantly appearing in various parts of Santa Catharina. The counterfeiting industry seems to be the only prosperous one in Brazil at this moment.

—A great many counterfeit 200 réis are in circulation in the town of Amparo, São Paulo. On the 13th one of the "passers" was caught—but of course nothing will be done with him.

—The president of the legislative assembly of Sergipe, Sr. Apuleiro Motta, has assumed the governorship of that state. Many regrets have been expressed over Dr. Martinho Garcez's resignation.

—An epidemic of small-pox is raging at Paranaquá, and is said to be increasing. Antônia has established quarantine against the place, of which travellers bound for the interior of Paraná should be advised.

—Gov. Luiz Vinha left São Paulo for Piracicaba on the 14th inst., where he spent two days with ex-President Prudente de Moraes. He returned to São Paulo on Thursday and then left for Lameira, to take the waters. He will surely need them after so much feasting.

—A gubernatorial election was held in the state of Paraná on the 20th inst. The triumph of official candidates in every contest has come to be regarded as a foregone conclusion; but it seems that in this instance the result is considered doubtful. There is much complaint of violence and fraud.

—After creating a pretty public park in Bello Horizonte, a group of "capitalists" want to rent it from the municipality and establish there a casino, velodrome and other diversions. It would be a shameful thing to do, were a public park like this turned over to a crowd of gamblers and speculators.

—At Jald the municipality has resolved to construct a special prison for women, in view of the fact that the general one contains only four rooms and a corridor and has 25 inmates. Surely enough, a separate place for the women would seem desirable—always providing, of course, that they ever go to such a place.

—There was a strike of illiberal drivers in São Paulo on the 16th because the municipal authorities had forbidden them to enter the principal central streets of the city in quest of customers from 2 to 6 p.m. It fell through, however, and the bellicose drivers were ready to accept passengers on the following day.

—Complaints are now made in São Paulo of the depredations of the mangabeira rubber tappers. They do not trouble themselves to tap the trees, or shrubs, but they cut them down and even cut the roots. Of course they are rapidly destroying the sources of what might be a permanent and profitable industry.

—A São Paulo planter says that the destructive *saúvas* (the ants which destroy foliage, etc. on plantations) can easily be destroyed by planting colonies among them of another species of ants called *cuyabanas*. The latter feed upon the eggs of the *saúvas*. The planters would do well to secure colonies of *cuyabanas* and give them a fair trial.

—When the British squadron, consisting of the "Flora," "Pegasus," "Beagle" and "Swallow," entered the Santos river on the 14th inst., they saluted the fort at the entrance, but the fort was unable to reply *por falta de shrapnel*. The *Diário Popular* says it is a shame the commandant has not taken steps to supply himself with primers, and adds: "It is necessary that some day we stop cutting ridiculous figures."

The business classes of Pernambuco gave Sr. Delnoro de Gouveia an enthusiastic reception on his arrival there on the 14th. The police tried to prevent some of the manifestations, but did not make a brilliant success of it.

The centio politico organized by agriculturists, merchants and manufacturers in Pernambuco, in opposition to the heavy taxes imposed by the state government there, now contains 900 members, among them some of the most influential men in the state.

A journal of Pelotas in a recent number calls attention to the alarming increase in mortality among infants at that place. In 1886 the number of deaths among children under one year old was 208. In the five years ending with the year 1893 the annual average was 211. In the corresponding period ending with 1895 it had increased to 366, the number of such deaths in the last of these years being no less than 408; that is nearly double what it was in 1886.

A curious incident has just occurred at Pernambuco, which admirably illustrates the situation. It seems that Col. Serra Martins is using private grounds belonging to Mrs. Derby, Gouveia & Co. as a drill-ground. The proprietors appealed to the governor against this to the courts. One judge then appeared, but declared himself incompetent to decide by declaring the property to be the issue of an order restoring the property to its rightful owners. A second judge (Alcides) issued the order, but the court officials refused to present him to Col. Serra Martins. The judge then nominated new officers, who presented the order to the governor. Everybody is frightened.

RAILROAD NOTES

During the first half of the current year the Muzambinho railway gave a deficit of 50,968,946, the receipts having been 78,183,940 and the expenditures 129,153,886.

There was a collision of electric trains on the Botanical Garden line, near the Largo de Machado, on the evening of the 16th inst., by which three persons were injured, one of them (Corporal Nelson Gomes) very severely.

A São Paulo telegram of the 19th says that a report is current that the Vinça Paulista railway lines had been sold to a Belgian syndicate for something over 10,000,000. These rumors should always be taken with a grain of salt.

There was a popular manifestation in São Paulo on the evening of the 19th inst., in honor of Mr. Pearson, the director of the Electric Railway, Light and Power Co., for his efforts to give that city an electric tramway service.

There was a derailment at kilometer 69 on the Leopoldina railway some days ago, a special freight train going off the track. The locomotive was considerably damaged, but fortunately no lives were lost. A brakeman had his arm broken, and the fireman had a hand smashed.

Mr. F. W. Barrow, managing director of the Leopoldina railway, has asked us to correct the statements we copied from the columns of the River Plate exchanges that he was looking for a traffic superintendent, and that Mr. Isaac Cook had arrived in Rio to assist in the organization of the railway. He informs us that these statements are incorrect.

Several of the persons bidding for the three railways of the north which the government wishes to lease, are carrying on a discussion in the press in regard to the relative advantages of their proposals. This hardly seems proper, as the government has not yet decided on the proposals, and these articles appear to be intended to influence its decision.

The budget committee of the chamber of deputies has reduced to 33,000,000 the government's estimates of 35,000,000 for the receipts of the Central railway for the year 1900. The receipts of the road amounted last year to 32,584,570, against 27,609,254 in 1897 and 30,932,666 in 1896. For the first five months of the present year they averaged 2,100,000 a month.

According to an editorial published in the *Diario Official* the government has notified the Leopoldina Railway Co. that it must pay into the treasury 100,322,346 in fines, of which 58,614,294 are for not finishing the Macaé and Barra de Arrauma lines, and 41,708,052 for not finishing the Santo Eduardo ao Cachoeira de Itapemirim line. It looks like an effort to balance the budget by means of fines.

We see by an exchange that Antonio de Padua Machado Jr. and others have petitioned the São Paulo legislative assembly for a concession and guarantee for a railway from Cruzeiro (Central R.R.) to the village of São Bom Jesus de Bocaina, about twenty kilometers distant. The petitioners ask for a 50 years privilege and an interest guarantee of 6 per cent on the capital invested, up to a maximum of 1,000,000.

From the 8th to the 16th inst., inclusive the trains of the Botanical Garden Co. carried 627,485 paying and 40,922 (!) non-paying passengers, making a total of 668,407. Those of the S. Christovão Co. from the 8th to the 18th inclusive carried 660,654, those of the Villa Isabel Co. 498,087 and those of the Carris Urbanos Co. from the 8th to the 17th inclusive 907,879, of whom 98,501 (!) were non-paying. The suburban trains of the Central railway, including the Santa Cruz branch, carried from the 8th to the 17th, inclusive, 275,887 passengers.

The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 12th inst. were 439,298,000 against 470,041,000 in the corresponding week of last year. Turned into sterling, however, the deficit of 39,745,000 becomes a surplus of £ 341 owing to the difference in exchange. The aggregate receipts from 1st January to 12th August amount to £ 310,995, and are only £ 11,491 less than last year. The difference will, in all probability, be wiped out before many weeks have passed, and the year 1899 will show a better credit balance than did the past year.

From statements made by the president of the Sorocabana Co. at the general meeting of shareholders on the 12th inst. it appears that the board of directors is not responsible for the reports that have been circulated in regard to the probable sale of the company's railway. The board, it seems, has neither made nor received proposals on the subject. The president added that he had a conference with President Campos Salles, who informed him that the government in disposing of shares or debentures belonging to the treasury will endeavor to avoid injuring the interests of share or bondholders.

The approximate traffic receipts of the Alagoas railway for the month of June were 41,337,580 as against 43,967,560 in June 1898. These receipts when converted into sterling are still more satisfactory as they represent £ 1466 and £ 1362 respectively. The inward cargo carried during the month showed an increase of 326 tons over last year which nearly balanced the decrease of 347 tons on the outward freight. The number of passengers travelling during the month was 9,454 compared with 9,656 in June last year. This return completed the half year which showed the total traffic receipts to be 400,758,920, against 521,904,360 in the first half of last year, or £ 13,254.48 against £ 16,173.11. The expenses of the line are considerably below those of last year, and the prospects of the second half of the year are good.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Aquidaban will not go on quarantine service just yet because the machinery needs repairing.

The Italian cruiser "Piemontese," which left this port a little over a week ago, arrived at Desterro on the 15th.

It is said that one of the first results of President Roça's visit will be the dispatch of a war vessel to be stationed here.

The British squadron on this coast arrived at Santos on the 14th inst., and during its stay there several officers visited São Paulo.

The departures by the "Orissa," for the River Plate were the following: Mr. and Mrs. M. Pero, Messrs. Luigi Carosoli, T. A. Down, J. P. da Costa Lobo, Manoel Aguirre and P. Rios.

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 15th inst. by the P. S. N. Co.'s "Oropesa," from the River Plate, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. C. Cohen, Miss J. Fraser, Mrs. H. de Pardo and Mr. H. Fosse.

According to the *Montevideo Times* the "Wilmington" and "Montgomery" were to leave that port on the 14th inst., for Rio de Janeiro, to meet the "Chicago" which is daily expected here, with Admiral Howison on board.

The "Chicago" which is expected to arrive here not later than Sunday next, has been lately refitted at a cost of about one million dollars and is now one of the finest cruisers in the United States navy. After a week or ten days here the "Chicago" will return to the United States.

A telegram of the 17th says that the Buenos Aires health authorities have resolved to quarantine the passengers by the French packet "Bresil" five days on Martin Garcia. The daughter of President Roça happens to be a passenger on this steamer, which may account for this leniency.

The *Imprensa* has a telegram from Buenos Aires that the "Bresil," "Sicilia," "Argentina," "Orissa" and "Magdalena," will be subjected to twenty days quarantine. It would be good policy for the steamship companies to suspend their calls at that port until reason returns. It is since stated that this means 20 days from Lisbon.

On Tuesday the 15th the minister of interior signed a *portaria*, which was published on the morning of the 16th, declaring the port of Leixões infected, and all other Portuguese ports suspected. The port of Vigo, Spain, is also declared suspected. Vessels from those ports must go to Ilha Grande for quarantine and disinfection.

To enforce sanitary regulations the government has resolved to send the torpedo boat "Riachuelo" to Ilha Grande, the cruiser "Al-Bento Gonçalves" to Santos, the cruiser "Al-Bento Gonçalves" to Bahia, and the torpedo boat "Tupy" to Pernambuco. Some small gunboat of the Amazon flotilla will be stationed at Pará.

The departures by the "Oropesa" on the 15th inst. were: For Liverpool: Miss Nellie Casey, Mr. Geo. Casey, Mr. G. Casey Jr. and Mr. J. B. Gomes. For Paris: Mr. Eugene B. d'Oliveira. For Lisbon: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fernandes and child, Mrs. M. Moreira and Mr. A. J. Pires. For Pernambuco: Dr. E. L. Calado d'Oliveira, Mr. C. J. Christie, Dr. L. Calado d'Oliveira, Colonel João Beltrão, Mr. W. A. Valeanti, Colonel João Poock. For Bahia: Mr. Meek and Mr. G. Poock. For Bahia: Mr. F. de Mello and Mr. E. Breen.

The barca service is again becoming abundant. Why can not public opinion compel the authorities to grant a landing place to a competing company?

The government has resolved that vessels coming from clean ports may take coal at quarantine, a certificate to that effect to be signed by the captain and all the first-class passengers.

The arrivals by the Pacific steamer "Orissa" on the 17th inst. from Europe, were as follows: Mr. A. Oliver, Mrs. Meldrum, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. A. N. Wilnot, Mr. J. A. Walmsley, Miss V. Langrune, Mr. N. Kahn, Mr. R. Schnei-der, Mr. M. Kahn, Captain d'Argolo, Mrs. d'Argolo, Mr. A. Argolo, Mr. E. O. Broad, Mr. G. d'Argolo and daughter, Mr. E. O. Broad, Mr. and Mrs. J. da Silva, Miss A. Guimarães, Drs. A. de Carvalho and João Cyrillo, Messrs. J. B. da Cruz, J. H. Martins, Miguel Calmon, H. Charlot, K. Hoening and Domingos D. Ribeiro.

The U. S. cruiser "Montgomery" entered port on Sunday evening, but no salutes that we could see or hear were exchanged, for reasons known only to the port authorities and the officers of the visiting cruiser. The "Montgomery" could not by any possibility be short of primers, and we hope Santa Cruz and Villegaignon were not, even if the "Riachuelo" had expended its last in the farewell to General Roça. The "Montgomery" reported to Santa Cruz that the British s.s. "Settleton" of 1535 tons, laden with coal from Norfolk, Va., consigned to Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co., had gone ashore on Maria Island, outside the bar. The warship picked up five of the crew, and the rest saved themselves in boats.

The Pacific str. "Orissa," from Europe, arrived in port on Wednesday morning, and was promptly ordered to Ilha Grande, although she had called at Pernambuco and Bahia as usual. These senseless restrictions, made without due notice, can not be denounced too severely. A few cases of the bubonic pest have appeared at Oporto, and the place is strictly isolated. And yet a steamer calling at Lisbon, where no suspected cases exist, and which is maintaining a quarantine against Oporto, is put under restrictions at Rio, and will be put under others at Montevideo and Buenos Aires. It is an act of petty tyranny and stupidity, and nothing else. The "Orissa" was detained at Ilha Grande 24 hours, returning here Thursday afternoon.

It is reported that the British cruisers *Florida* and *Swallow*, which left Montevideo a few days ago for Rio, will take part in the festivals of 2nd and 1st there in honor of the Roça visit. The *Chicago*, flagship of the United States Pacific America (South East coast) squadron, is also expected to arrive in that city within a few days as also the *Wilmington* and *Montgomery*.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 10.

We can not imagine where the *Times* picked up the information, but the fact is that not a single foreign war ship came into port during the festivities, and the only foreign war ship here when President Roça came, the Italian "Piemontese," had to leave port soon after to catch its breath.

The loss of the "China" resulted in the giving of strict orders to the officers of the P. S. N. Co.'s boats to attend to their duties, and leave the passengers to amuse themselves. This order has also been issued in a modified form on most of the liners plying to this port and it is an order which all must agree with. The attentions of the officers of a mail steamer to the passengers are sometimes very agreeable, but there are occasions when these have been known to be so persistent as to become almost insulting, more especially as, although very many of the officers are gentlemen, there are always some who lack some of the necessary qualifications to this title. An old salt was discussing this the other day and gave it as his opinion that many a good ship has been lost through the officer of the watch going off duty with his head full of the duties and the partner he has just left, and the responsibility attached thereto. There is really no more reason why the officers of a ship should join in the festivities of the passengers, than for the clerks of a bank to organize a dance for their waiting customers.

LOCAL NOTES

There are rumors afloat of other ministerial changes, but nothing definite has yet transpired.

The new Bolivian minister, Dr. Luiz Salinas Vega, was formally presented to the President yesterday.

The new Austrian-Hungarian minister, M. Eugene Kuczyuski, will be formally presented to the President to-day.

It is reported that a journal will shortly be established in this city for defending the political views of ex-President Prudente de Moraes and Councillor Luiz Vianna.

Deputy Nilo Pecanha wants the congressional elections this year postponed to the last Sunday in December. These changes in the date of elections are highly mischievous.

On the 19th inst., the day after President Roça's departure, the minister of marine, Admiral Baltazar da Silveira, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, by a decree of the same date. Rear Admiral José Pinto da Luz was appointed to the post.

The Rio correspondent of the *Diario Popular* says that President Campos Salles informed his illustrious visitor, in a private conversation, that only in April next can he return his visit.

It is stated that the municipal government of this city intends reducing to 350 the maximum monthly rent to be paid for buildings used as public schools. In the suburbs the maximum will be 250.

One of the touching little features of the recent festivities was the interchange of published works. Several Brazilian writers had copies of their books specially bound and then presented them to President Roça.

The present chief of police has reorganized the anthropometric service at the central police office and proposes to carry it into effect. If we may be allowed a suggestion, we would say that a good police service is first, and likewise a good police chief.

It would seem that President Roça read his response to a toast at the banquet given by the municipality on the 15th, and when he had finished a checky reporter, in the most familiar manner possible, took the manuscript out of his hand for his paper. Roça will now return home knowing that paper better than ever.

The lower end of Rua Sete de Setembro is again torn up, and the work of spoiling the beauty of our pavements is even extending out on the Largo do Paço, and up Rua Direita, in spite of the desire to keep these places in good order while our visitors were here. The telephone company should have been quarantined.

On Sunday a detachment of 50 men of the 22nd battalion of infantry was sent to guard the central station of the Villa Isabel Co. It had been reported for the purpose of avenging the death of a comrade of the 1st cavalry who had been killed by employees of the tramway.

The sword of honor presented to Admiral Baltazar da Silveira by President Roça has become the subject of an unpleasant controversy. The ubiquitous newspapers decided off-hand that it was designed for the navy and should be deposited in the naval museum, but the admiral says it was given to him personally and he proposes to keep it.

A correspondent of the *Pais* very correctly suggests that the numerous flagstaffs put up in the streets in honor of President Roça, should be retained for the festivities of next year's commemoration of the discovery of Brazil. The idea is a very good one. And now, for what shall we keep those mattresses, pillows and silk counterpanes?

There was a session of the chamber of deputies on the 16th to permit our Argentine visitors to hear Deputy Barbosa Lima advocate cancelling the debt which Paraguay owes to Brazil, and which that unfortunate and impoverished little country will never be able to pay. It may be assumed that the senate seems very much disinclined to indulge in such an act of generosity.

There was a conflict on the 16th between Dr. Monteiro de Barros, ex-delegado of police, and Dr. Julio do Valle, in Rua Haddock Lobo. There is an old quarrel between them, and on meeting they first misused the Portuguese language at each other's expense, and then fell to with walking sticks. On getting a good whack over the head, the latter concluded that he had been wounded, whereupon he arrested the other and together they went to the police station.

Bravo! The municipality has resolved to make President Roça an honorary citizen (how can they do it?) and to name a street (how can they do it?) after him. Let's have another trial at the Oval. How will it sound to say "Rua Oval?" or "Rua Oval?" or perhaps it will suit Roça or "Rua Oval?" or perhaps it will suit the genius of our institutions better to say "Rua do Cidadão Honorário Roça." Or still "Rua do Ilustre Cidadão Honorário General Roça, Digno Presidente da Republica Argentina." When the average citizen had finished pronouncing it, it would be time for him to go home to dinner.

We're un th' same bloody origin, sez Roça, sez he. We're th' same illygitant style wid th' knife, sez he; an we don't wait fur a second invitashun to use it aither, sez he. I see you hev wan or more encounters a day wid th' knife and pistol, sez he, an' it duz me heart good, sez he, to see that you hev'n't omitted this part uv me intertainment durin' me visit to yure boyfool city, sez he. An' thin he sat down and red over again how a poor cadet in the milit'ry scale hed bin cut int' sashage mate, an' how a poor scoundrel Brazilian hed bin run down en' pinked by a bludthirsty Spanyard. It reminds me uv me nativ' land, sez he.

The princely character of President Roça's gifts has been a revelation to many. At Montevideo he gave £ 200 to the St. Vincent de Paul society, £ 20 to another charity, £ 1 each to the crew of the long boat which brought him ashore. Here the beggar who succeeded in reaching his side to appeal for alms, received 500,000. And when he left us, he asked certain ladies to accept the commission of distributing 50,000 among the poor in this capital. It is a princely gift, we repeat; one that very few sovereigns would think of making. Whatever may be the results of this visit, the poor people have enjoyed the festivities, and they will have nothing but praise for the man whose generosity is so magnificent.

—There has been one great oversight in the attentions bestowed upon President Roca during the festivities now happily at an end. Dr. Domingos Freire forgot to present him with a bottle of his yellow fever antidote and a statement of the number of persons he has saved from untimely death.

—We were sorry that we were unable to see Mr. W. A. R. Meek off by the *Oropesa* on the 15th inst. on his way back to Manaus. Mr. Meek, as the local director of the Amazonas Rubber Estates, Ltd., has shown splendid tact in the administration of his business with the government, and as he got it through in record time, we should have liked to have congratulated him personally.

—A letter recently received from Prof. Brunner states that he had finished his explorations between Macaco and Pernambuco, and that he had walked the whole distance between the two places, about 200 miles—in order to study the reefs and geological formation with greater care. He next intended to visit Bahia and Caravelas, and will then probably come on to this capital.

—We regret to announce that Mr. C. E. Miles, of the Rio Flour Mills, will be a passenger by the *Flameth* to-morrow on account of ill health. The climate of Brazil did not suit his constitution, and after a stay of some weeks in the *Strangers' Hospital*, where he was cared of his temporary sickness, the doctors recommended his return home before the next hot season. Everyone who had the pleasure of his acquaintance esteemed Mr. Miles as the model of everything a young English gentleman should be in Brazil, full of life and fun, energetic in work and play, and estimable in all he did. The Rio Flour Mills Co. are losing a good employee, and many of us are losing an excellent friend. We heartily wish Mr. Miles a pleasant voyage, good health at home, and the good luck he richly deserves.

—On Wednesday last, just at the commencement of the Venetian fête there was a tragic disaster on the bay which resulted in the death of a naval officer, Lieut. Pio Torelli, and in injuries to two or three men. In firing a mortar, containing fireworks, it failed to go off as expected, and when this officer stepped up to investigate the difficulty it suddenly exploded, killing him almost instantly and setting fire to other fireworks in the launch. The death of this young officer has aroused general expressions of sympathy. He took part in the naval and federalist revolutions, in which he distinguished himself. The reception on the *San Martina* which had been arranged for the following day, was suspended because of this accident.

—If see that a collection was taken up on both occasions when our Argentine guests visited the senate and chamber, said Sinalwy as he took our spare chair and prepared for a discussion. "Oh, no, you mistake the word," we replied; it was a *colleção*, and it was spread out in another room for the visitors to take. "Eh! a colleção! Oh, I see—cold ham, dry turkey and Bologna sausage. Well, maybe I was mistaken. I was going to express my approval of the circumstance that our legislators had gone down into their own pockets to pay for the drinks, instead of sending the bill up to the treasury. But somehow I can't get a word of approval in anywhere. If this blamed government doesn't give me a chance to approve something before long, I'm going to emigrate." And Sinalwy went out with a very discontented look on his usually placid face.

—On Wednesday Col. Bellarmino de Mendonça resigned the command of the police brigade. His resignation is said to have originated from the following circumstances:

—On the 6th inst. the colonel received from the minister of justice an order forbidding police officers with the exception of the brigade, regimental and battalion commanders, to approach the Argentine President within handshaking distance. On last Monday the minister ordered the arrest of a major of the brigade, who was accused of having humorously criticised the prohibition. Instead of obeying the order Col. Bellarmino investigated the matter and reported that the charge against the major was groundless. The minister insisted, the colonel remonstrated, sharp words ensued and the resignation was tendered and accepted. Col. Hernes da Fonseca, who succeeds Col. Bellarmino in the command of the brigade, is a nephew of the late Marshal Deodoro, first President of the republic.

TENNIS.

R. C. A. A. E. UNITED BANKS.

This tennis match took place on the Association ground on Sunday, and after a close finish, ended in a win for the Banks by 5 matches to 4, 12 sets to 9, 9 games to 90. The scores were as under:

beat C. Hock	6-4-6-1
beat C. Henderson	6-4-6-2-6
F. Barry and E. A. Tootal	6-4-6-2-6
beat W. S. Jackson and H. R. Latham	6-1-6-2
beat W. S. Jackson and H. R. Latham	6-1-6-2-6
H. Evans and R. Willes	6-2-6-7-5
beat W. S. Jackson and H. R. Latham	6-4-6-4
beat W. S. Jackson and H. R. Latham	6-1-6-4
O. H. Lomas and O. W. Rols	6-2-6-2
beat W. S. Jackson and H. R. Latham	6-1-6-4

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is estimated that the six intelligence offices in Rio de Janeiro find employment for between 4,000 and 6,000 servants per annum.

—More than 6,000 burners of the Auer incandescent light have been employed in the illumination of the city in honor of General Roca.

—A meeting of shareholders of the *Debate* is announced for to-day. A proposal will be made for the private liquidation of the company.

—The excisemen (*fiscals*) employed last year in supervising the payment of the taxes on salt, matches, tobacco and beverages cost the national treasury 476,242\$.

—A telegram of the 15th inst. from Curitiba says that the Centro das Industrias de Herva Matte have memorialized President Roca on the subject of the burdensome duties collected in the Argentine republic on the principal product of Paraná.

—On Saturday last 2,000,000\$ in currency were burned in accordance with the funding loan contract. The week proceeding there was no burning because the officials had no time to count the notes. The total burned this far this year now amounts to 42,000,000\$.

—We learn from the report of the budget committee on the general revenue bill that the tax of 1/20 cent on transactions in exchange has not yet produced any revenue. The framers of the budgets for 1898 and 1899 had estimated that it would produce 700,000\$ per annum.

—It is worthy of note that potatoes, which come principally from Portugal, have gone up \$5000 a box because of the bubonic pest in that country. They were selling at 110000 a box, and the dealers now ask 160000. Would it not be good policy to cable to the United States for a shipload or two?

—Business men should read the burdensome provisions of the revenue bill proposed by the budget committee of the chamber of deputies, which, for the sake of squeezing a little more revenue out of the people, does not hesitate to recommend measures which, by creating new obstacles to trade already so much hampered by oppressive legislation, cannot fail to retard the development of the resources of the country. The proper time for opposing these measures is before they are converted into law.

—A Montevideo firm of soap makers registered some years ago the name of *A. & T. Pears & Co.* for use on soap tablets, and then had the cheek to prosecute importers of the genuine article for infringement of their trade mark. After a costly litigation they were beaten, and the trademark was cancelled. The same firm has now registered the word *Windsors* and are trying to prosecute the importers of an article made and sold in England for the last hundred years. There should be a heavy fine for such knavery.

—According to the monthly export circular of Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro. the exports of flour from the United States to Brazil in the month of June aggregated 64,841 bbls., of which 19,564 to Pernambuco, 6,485 to Bahia, 24,425 to Rio, 2,750 to Santos and 20,102 to sundry ports. Other exports comprised 1,086,071 gallons kerosene, 10,727 gallons turpentine, 1,719,250 lbs. lard, 455 bbls. pork, 2,977,000 feet pitch pine and 909,000 feet white pine. There was one shipment of coal to Manaus and a thousand feet of spruce pine to Santos.

—The Harlan and Hollingsworth Co., which formerly manufactured freight equipment for shipment abroad, but has more recently devoted itself to the construction of passenger carriages and steamers has now resumed its manufacture of freight wagons. For this purpose the company has opened a special branch in their already extensive factory, and particular attention will be given to foreign orders. The superior work turned out by this company is so well known here in Brazil that no special commendation is needed. The company's enlarged advertisement in another column will give all needed particulars.

—In relation to the proposed commercial treaty between Brazil and Argentina, Sr. J. C. Alves de Lima has written to the S. Paulo *Diário Popular* in opposition to the scheme. He opposes antagonizing the United States because that country has not only been Brazil's best friend, but also her best customer for coffee, hides and rubber. And in any treaty with Argentina he considers that concessions should only be granted on products which Brazil can not herself produce. His discussion merits careful consideration by the government before it rushes into a crandly-framed commercial alliance with our southern neighbor.

—A Rio Grande telegram says that the work of discharging merchandise there has been renewed, the agents of the companies interested guaranteeing the payment of coal, steam crane and other expenses, which are customarily met by the section of *capatazias* in the custom-house. Of course the importers will have to pay any custom-house charges on this work all the same, and the foreign agents who really paid the expenses, will have to wait for reimbursement. It is a curious situation, surely. While the government is spending thousands of contos in festivities, an important custom-house is unable to do its regular work for lack of funds.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The London quotation of the 4 per cent 1899 loan on the 15th was 61 1/4.

—President Campos Sales has signed the bill making a deficiency appropriation of 848,175\$555 for the war department.

—The receipts of the municipal treasury of Rio de Janeiro amounted last month to 1,771,188\$015 and the disbursements to 1,764,917\$506.

—The fall in exchange on Saturday last immediately after the departure of President Roca, is significant. It implies that the extravagant expenditures on these festivities are not approved in financial circles.

—On the 19th inst. the prefect addressed a message to the municipal council asking for various supplementary credits. This is in imitation of a very bad system followed by national and state governments—that of spending more money than authorized.

—The President signed on the 12th inst. the legislative act which exempts from the obligation of making deposits as security for exchange operations, the various national banks organized under the laws governing the organization of joint-stock companies.

—The new land tax bill passed the Minas Gerais assembly in 2nd reading on the 15th inst. The provision imposing a tax on superficial measurement was suppressed, and the rate on the value of the land was raised from 3 to 5 per cent. This makes a tax of \$5000 per 1,000\$, or 500\$000 per 100,000\$000. The export tax on coffee is reduced to 9 per cent.

—President Campos Sales' anticipation of an increase in customs receipts is still unrealized. For the first fortnight in August these receipts amounted this year at Rio de Janeiro to 2,628,517\$886 against 3,192,284\$580 in 1898. For the 15 fortnights from the beginning of the year to the middle of August they amounted at this custom-house to 45,699,591\$920, against 51,914,894\$405 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the decrease being consequently 6,215,002\$485.

—It would seem that the government or its apologists cabled to Europe that the customs receipts for the past fiscal year showed an increase. This of course they work out by converting the gold percentage into currency. As this gold percentage is levied for a definite purpose, and is not received in currency nor converted into currency, and is remitted exactly as received, such a conversion is unwarranted. The customs rates remain the same and the duties are levied as though it were all currency. On that basis, the revenue shows a great decrease, showing that importations have fallen off. To take this gold percentage, which is levied on the duties, are assessed, and convert it into a currency equivalent, is simply misleading. The fact is, trade is declining and the revenue from it is decreasing.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 22nd, 1899.

Per value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)	
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)	27 1/2
do of U. S. coin at 48.36 1/2 per \$	27 1/2
do of 1898	24 1/2
do of 1897	24 1/2
do of 1896	24 1/2
do of 1895	24 1/2
do of 1894	24 1/2
do of 1893	24 1/2
do of 1892	24 1/2
do of 1891	24 1/2
do of 1890	24 1/2
do of 1889	24 1/2
do of 1888	24 1/2
do of 1887	24 1/2
do of 1886	24 1/2
do of 1885	24 1/2
do of 1884	24 1/2
do of 1883	24 1/2
do of 1882	24 1/2
do of 1881	24 1/2
do of 1880	24 1/2
do of 1879	24 1/2
do of 1878	24 1/2
do of 1877	24 1/2
do of 1876	24 1/2
do of 1875	24 1/2
do of 1874	24 1/2
do of 1873	24 1/2
do of 1872	24 1/2
do of 1871	24 1/2
do of 1870	24 1/2
do of 1869	24 1/2
do of 1868	24 1/2
do of 1867	24 1/2
do of 1866	24 1/2
do of 1865	24 1/2
do of 1864	24 1/2
do of 1863	24 1/2
do of 1862	24 1/2
do of 1861	24 1/2
do of 1860	24 1/2
do of 1859	24 1/2
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do of 1850	24 1/2
do of 1849	24 1/2
do of 1848	24 1/2
do of 1847	24 1/2
do of 1846	24 1/2
do of 1845	24 1/2
do of 1844	24 1/2
do of 1843	24 1/2
do of 1842	24 1/2
do of 1841	24 1/2
do of 1840	24 1/2
do of 1839	24 1/2
do of 1838	24 1/2
do of 1837	24 1/2
do of 1836	24 1/2
do of 1835	24 1/2
do of 1834	24 1/2
do of 1833	24 1/2
do of 1832	24 1/2
do of 1831	24 1/2
do of 1830	24 1/2
do of 1829	24 1/2
do of 1828	24 1/2
do of 1827	24 1/2
do of 1826	24 1/2
do of 1825	24 1/2
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do of 1804	24 1/2
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do of 1800	24 1/2
do of 1799	24 1/2
do of 1798	24 1/2
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do of 1652	24 1/2
do of 1651	24 1/2
do of 1650	24 1/2
do of 1649	24 1/2
do of 1648	24 1/2
do of 1647	24 1/2
do of 1646	24 1/2
do of 1645	24 1/2
do of 1644	24 1/2
do of 1643	24 1/2
do of 1642	24 1/2

SHIPPING NEWS

250	des. de	.....
79	"	<i>Journal do Commercio</i>
		<i>Banks.</i>
		5 <i>Commercio</i>
		5 do (40%).....
200		6 <i>Hypothecario</i>
		6 <i>Republica</i>
200		do
34		do
60		6 <i>Rural e Hypothecario</i>

		Miscellaneous.	
50	Construções Civis.....		
50	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....		
	AUG. 19.		
1	Apollices, 58....		
15	do		
36	do		
1	(60¢) at rate of		
1	do (50¢) do		

Block & C	4	do	(500\$)	do
Irman & C	10	do	(400\$)	do
uz. Coal C.	1	do	(200\$)	do
	5	do	(15\$)	
	20	do	(18\$)	
	10	do	(reg.)	
J Silva	4	do	(150\$)	
order	50	Emprestimo Municipal.		
order	145	do	do	
	20	deb. Sorocabana Ituanu R. R.		

Guinar.C.		<i>Banks.</i>
order	5	Commercio.....
order	100	Constructor.....
az Co.	50	Inicualor.....
	12	Republica.....
	129	do
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>
Taveira & C	4	Hippodromo Nacional.....
		amento do Rio.....

100	Tattersall Moreau.	.....	3108
102	Campos	.....	—
SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S.			
	Banco Comercio e Industria	.....	150
	Constructoe e Agricola	.....	180
	Credito Real da Carteira H.	.....	255
	Lavradores	.....	—
	Mercantil de Santos	.....	—
	S. Paulo	.....	—
	Ribeiro Preto	.....	—
	Gulão de S. Carlos (all paid).	.....	—

854	do	74	100
855	União de S. Paulo	75	31
856	do	76	100
857	Santos	77	80
858	Cia Agente e Luz	78	100
859	Antarctica	79	100
860	Argos Paulista	80	100
861	Bragantina	81	100
862	Fábrica Paulista	82	100
863	Ferro Carvão e S. Paulo	83	100
864	Gez de S. Paulo	84	100
865	Lupton	85	100
866	Mechanica	86	100
867	Mogiana (all paid)	87	23

.....	12,0	11	idem (40 %)	24
.....	8	11	Paulista	
.....	170	10	Pogredor	30
.....		10	Stupakoff	9
.....		10	Telephonica	6
.....		10	União Sportiva	
.....	18;000	8	Viação Paulista	



Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies ... August 21st.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
393,418,800\$ 104,987,000	262,137,500\$ 104,558,000	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	884,000— 886,000
119,600	124,655	Bond of 1855.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	876,000— 882,000
30,000,000	119,600	do 1857, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	995,000— 1,000,000
51,885,000	119,600	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1859.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 2,120,000
109,694,000	24,679,000	do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,800,000
17,500,000	18,350,000	do 1884, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,835,000
13,193,000	13,193,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 730,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	do 1884, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 890,000
65,000,000	45,522,000	do 1884, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,000,000
600,000	600,000	do 1884, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,000,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	do 1884, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,000,000
25,000,000	25,000,000	do 1884, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,000,000
2,500,000	2,500,000	do 1884, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,000,000
150,000	150,000	do 1884, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,000,000
400,000	400,000	do 1884, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 1,000,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banka	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8000, July 1899	218,000— 221,000
16,000,000	80,000	77,253 1/2	200\$	Comercio.....	200\$	3,170,000	8000, ditto 1899	215,000— 219,000
20,000,000	120,000	100,000	200\$	Construtor do Brazil.....	200\$	1,645,000	15000, Aug. 1892	85,000— 86,000
16,000,000	80,000	77,253 1/2	200\$	Credito Movel.....	200\$	7,714,000	15000, Jan. 1896	— 14,000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200\$	Depositos e Descontos.....	200\$	823,079	12 1/2, ditto 1892	78,000— 82,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Funcionarios Publicos.....	200\$	625,000	— July 1899	35,000—
250,000	12,500	all	50	Hypotecario do Brazil.....	50	82,660	15000, ditto 1899	44,000— 45,000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200\$	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200\$	1,019,797	15000, ditto 1899	110,000— 115,000
10,492,700	52,461	all	200\$	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200\$	220,000	15000, ditto 1899	181,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Republica do Brazil.....	200\$	16,755,304	60000, ditto 1899	185,500— 186,500
103,626,400	518,132	all	200\$	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200\$	368,790	15000, ditto 1899	100,000—
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200\$	do 2nd series.....	40	8,200,000	15000, ditto 1899	246,000— 250,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Rural e Hypotecario.....	100	485,000	15000, ditto 1899	125,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Commercial da Bahia.....	100	2,185,326	11 1/2, ditto 1895	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200\$	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200\$	6,000,000	12 1/2, ditto 1899	190,000—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200\$	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200\$	28,800	12 1/2, ditto 1899	—
7,500,000	37,500	14,675	200\$	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200\$	1,116,354	8 1/2, ditto 1899	115,000—
—	—	10,925	200\$	do 2nd series.....	40	—	—	12,000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200\$	Lavadores S. Paulo.....	50	400,000	12 1/2, ditto 1895	90,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Mercantil de Santos.....	200\$	800,000	15000, ditto 1899	145,000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200\$	S. Paulo.....	200\$	695,000	15000, Jan. 1895	142,000— 150,000
49,000,000	245,000	112,571	200\$	Uniao de S. Paulo.....	200\$	629,853	5 1/2, July 1899	—
—	—	162	200\$	do.....	120	—	do do do	—
—	—	7,607	200\$	do.....	140	—	do do do	—
—	—	80,000	200\$	do.....	50	—	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	100\$	36,674	—	60,000—
5,000,000	50,000	all	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100\$	—	—	26,500— 27,500
12,000,000	60,000	all	200\$	Macacé e Campos.....	200\$	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Murumbinho.....	100\$	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	35,595	200\$	Oeste de Minas.....	200\$	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	11,000—
—	—	266,475	200\$	do.....	75	—	—	5,000— 6,000
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilombo.....	100\$	—	int. Jan. 91	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200\$	Uniao Sorocabana Itapira.....	200\$	1,385,541	6 1/2, June, 92	35,000— 38,000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200\$	Uniao Valenciana.....	200\$	45,710	6500, Feb. 86	100,000—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200\$	Sagunhy.....	200\$	583,378	int. Jan. 92	2,500— 3,000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200\$	Tocantins e Araguaya.....	200\$	—	—	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carica.....	100\$	165,687	—	155,000—
5,000,000	50,000	all	100\$	Carris Urbanos.....	200\$	6,971	15000, July 91	158,000— 161,000
14,000,000	70,000	all	100\$	Corcovado (anti Hotel).....	100\$	559,174	2 3/4, ditto 99	174,500— 176,000
12,000,000	60,000	all	200\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	—	5000, Jan. 99	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	S. Christoval.....	200\$	108,899	8000, July 91	—
800,000	8,000	all	100\$	Villa Isabel.....	100\$	30,999	5000, Aug. 98	— 130,000
—	—	—	—	Pernambuco.....	—	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanca Maritima.....	200\$	250,000\$	100000, July 99	100,000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200\$	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200\$	—	—	5,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Navegacao Costeira.....	200\$	59,598	10,000, Feb. 99	300,000—
673,410	3,367	all	200\$	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200\$	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200\$	Sul Paulista.....	200\$	80	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	817,510\$	— July 99	— 173,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200\$	America Patria.....	200\$	104,634	78000, Aug. 96	60,000—
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	Botafogo (anilagem).....	200\$	55,142	— July 99	250,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Brasil Industrial.....	200\$	150,000	— July 99	142,000— 150,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Carica.....	200\$	58,494	— ditto 99	— 175,000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200\$	Confancia Industrial.....	200\$	208,695	10,000, ditto 99	142,000— 160,000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200\$	Corcovado.....	200\$	25,504	— ditto 99	155,000— 160,000
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	D. Isabel.....	200\$	169,973	40,000— Jan. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Fabril Paulistana.....	200\$	12,000—	— July 99	— 165,000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200\$	Industrial Mineira.....	200\$	82,310	6,000— Feb. 99	150,000— 185,000
800,000	4,000	all	200\$	Magense.....	200\$	16,237	10,000— July 99	— 170,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200\$	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200\$	129,343	10,000— ditto 99	170,000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Petropolisana.....	200\$	2,344	5,000— Mar. 98	170,000— 90,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Progresso Industrial.....	200\$	639,889	— July 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Rink (Woolens).....	200\$	—	4,000— May 99	35,000—
450,000	2,250	all	100\$	S. Felix.....	100\$	17,039	10,000— Jan. 99	— 150,000
200,000	1,000	all	200\$	Santa Lucia.....	200\$	35,313	— ditto 99	—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200\$	S. João.....	200\$	38,056	— July 99	150,000— 175,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200\$	1,237,262	19 1/2— Aug. 98	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200\$	Uniao Fabril.....	200\$	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	43,678\$	18000, July 97	— 40,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense.....	250\$	300,000	22,000, ditto 99	330,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200\$	Bonanza.....	30\$	15,594	1,500, Jan. 99	10,000—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200\$	Confancia.....	200\$	200,000	1,000, July 99	30,000—
4,000,000	20,000	4,000	500	Fidelidade.....	150\$	358,752	7,000, Jan. 98	25,000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	1,000	Garantia.....	1,000	350,000	8,000, ditto 99	145,000— 150,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	General.....	200\$	20,000	2,000, July 99	25,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Indemnidade.....	200\$	370,000	3,000, ditto 99	18,000— 20,000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200\$	Previdente.....	200\$	131,853	3,000, ditto 99	50,000— 18,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Prosperidade.....	200\$	—	1,500, ditto 99	15,000— 19,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viçosa Fluminense.....	200\$	42,378\$	4,000, July 91	25,000— 19,000
500,000	2,500	all	50	Carros Taterall Moreira.....	50	55,600	1,500, Jan. 99	100,000—
1,300,000	6,500	5,821	200\$	Carrugena Fluminense.....	200\$	—	6,000, Jan. 99	200,000—
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200\$	—	Mar. 95	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200\$	Docas de Santos.....	200\$	2,028,472	Jan. 99	295,000—
23,500,000	117,500	all	100\$	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	100\$	2,289,745	15 1/2, Sept. 91	19,000—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200\$	Obras Publicas no Brazil.....	200\$	51,254	5,000, Jan. 99	120,000—
4,000,000	20,000	9,900	200\$	"Gazeta de Noticias" (newspaper).....	200\$	43,577	10,000, Feb. 95	102,000— 109,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	"O Fato" (newspaper).....	200\$	1,247,629	15,000, July 99	—
2,850,000	14,250	all	200\$	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	200\$	300,000	13,000, July 99	13,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Matte Laranjeira (Paraguay tea).....	200\$	39,267	7 1/2, Mar. 99	100,000—
1,800,000	9,000	all	100\$	Moninhos Fluminense (flour mill).....	100\$	214,948	2,700, Mar. 99	—
93,318	466,590	33,128	100\$	Sociedade do R. J. (Building Society).....	100\$	400,000	3,000, July 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	9,950	100\$	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	100\$	70,674	6,000, Mar. 99	—
1,300,000	6,500	all	200\$	Typographica do Brazil.....	200\$	9,987	—	—
600,000	3,000	all	200\$	Uniao (water for ships).....	200\$	—	—	20,000— 600

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" 23	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
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